Jan. 18,1963

Attorney Moneral Robert Mennely Department of Justice Constitution Ye. Washington, D.C.

Dear Bobby:

I certainly did not realize, when you were at my home last evening that you had just made your "debut. Please let me add my congratulations. As a longitime member of the league of Women Voters, I particularly enjoyed the report of your answer to Justice Goldberg s question!

But the occasion for my writing is your comment to the semocrate this morning - that much of the goo! that is happening in the South is never reported. I have been tremendously interested in telling our people uni prople throughout the world about how the successful disegregation of schools in Atlanta came about. The story of Atlanta is a significant forward step in the progress in rune relations in the deep South because it is the story of community education for change (barricades notwithstunding - that is Mayor Allen's blumder). Better still, it is what you called it a year ago: the story of a citizen a novement. A great many persons, both here in the civil rights field and USIA and in Atlanta, propose to tell that story. Enclosed is a brief proposal for a documentary film and pumphlet that I hope you will read.

There is an overwhelming continuing meet for materials that show how free citizens work together to schieve their gould. For example, in my new work with the Overseus Education Fund of the LiV it is my privilege to work with women from many countries who want to learn more about the principles and teahniques of democracy as we in wolumteer organizations have developed and applied them over many years. In March I will go to Minmi to give a seminar to Cuban refugees patterned after the successful ones we have given for Latin American women civic leaders for several years. It would be an enursous help to have the film we are talking about to show citizens sitting down together to solve problems. And I am howing to have that film for the future.

Yould you, if you think this worthville, write me a letter to that effect? I need not tell you that this would be helpful with the Foundations with which we are in contact.

Bala

I can't promise to have the Mayor and the Abrams always in tow but you know Phil and I would be delighted to see you at way time. Please come again.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hummer Director of Training Programs

P.S. Mike was devastated not to see you, and sends his greetings.

ec. Mr. Burke Marshall, Justice Mr. Berl Bernhardt, Civil Rights Com. Mrs. Mildred Marcy, USIA

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JOHNSON-GILES JUSTICE COMMITTEE

1448 GIRARD STREET, N.W., SUITE 488 WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

BISHOP BANUEL KELSEY YEMPLE THEBCH OF GOD & CHRIST 1435 THE THAN WASHINGTON, D. C.

REV WILLIAM E BISHO

REV WILLIAM E BISHOP MUSHES MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH SIND AND AMES STREETS, N.E.

Executive Secretary

REV. C MICHAEL M BURTON, JR. EVANGELIST

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REV. WALTER E FAUNTROY REW BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH 1738 STH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, B. C. THE WHITE HOUS.

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Jamuary 7, 1985CEIVET

The Honorable John F. Kennedy President of the United States Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. President:

Your presence is cordinally invited to attend a protest for Justice Rally in reference to the death sentence given to the Giles Brothers and Joseph Johnson, who were suppose to have raped a loyear old white girl.

Enclosed you will find a fact sheet to familiarize yourself with the case. We, the committee, feel that these three Negro Young men were given such a outrageous sentence not because of the crime, but because they were members of a minority group.

The meeting will be held at the Temple Church of God and Christ, 1435 Park Road, N.W. on Friday, January 25, 19643 at 8 P.M. We are planning to make this a national cause because this same thing could happen to anyone of us. It is time that the Negroes of thems great country awaken to the injustices they might suffer through justice.

Anticipating your presence.

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Enclosures: 1. fact sheat 2 Newpaper clipping. K /// /

EVERELD CLAPENCE M. F. BURTON JR.

Executive recretary

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PACT SHEET

JN THE CASE OF STATE OF MARYLAND VS. JAMES V. GILES AND JOHN G. GILES

Prepared by the Giles-Johnson Defense Committee

Pour young Negroes from Spencerville, Maryland, John Giles, 22, his brother, James, 20, Joseph Johnson, 23, and John Bowie were swimming and fishing at the spot they frequently visited on the Patuxent River near their homes on the night of July 20, 1961. Shortly after midnight, as they were preparing to leave in Bowie's car, they noticed, parked near the end of a narrow lane, another car, in the back seat of which a sixteen-year old girl of West Hyattsville and a twenty-one year old Olney boy, both white, were seated. Bowie drove on past the car but his three friends approached on foot to ask for a cigarette. An argument ensued. One or more of the boys broke one of the car windows. The girl ran into the woods after which her companion was knocked to the ground. Two of the boys, James Giles and Joseph Johnson, had intercourse with the girl. There is conflicting tentimony on whether the third boy, John Giles, did. The girl originally told the police and stated at the preliminary hearing that only two of the boys had relations with her. Later, in the circuit court, sle said that three had had intercourse with her. John Giles has maintained ever since his arrest that he did not have intercourse with the girl. Police were called to the scene by the girl's boyfriend. All three - John and James Giles and Johnson - were charged with rape. The case of Johnson was supar rated and his case is pending. John and James Giles were convice thy an all white jury December 5, 1961, and on December 11, 1961, both were sentenced to death by Judge James H. Pugh of Montgomery County Circuit Count. Their case was appealed and was affirmed by the Maryland Court of Appeals July 18, 1962. The United States Supreme Court will be asked to review the case.

The Prosecution's Testimony: The girl had known her companion for about five or six weeks and had dated him every night for the preceding three weeks. He and two male companions picked her up at her home between 10:00 and 10:30 p.m. on the night of July 20 and they drove by a cliquing way to the point on Batson Road, arriving about midnight. They had it to meet some friends there to go swimming. Their car ran out of gas and two friends of the boy left in another car to get some gas. When the key saw the fishermen preparing to leave he rolled up the windows and locked the doors. The boys approached and asked for a cigarette. The girl's companion said, "No." After a short conference the three boys returned to the car and asked for money and the girl. The boys broke one of the car windows, apparently with rocks. The girl ran into the woods for a distance of thirty feet, fell and remained there. The girl's friend, meanwhile, tried to fight the boys off but was knocked to the ground 12 a semi-conscious condition. John Giles found the girl after she had tripped and fallen. Although they were together for ten minutes John did not molest her in any way. The girl offered to "let him have a little" if he

JOHNSON-GILES JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The Johnson-Giles Justice Committee was formed as a result of a sermon preached by the sishop Samuel L. Kelsey, pastor of the Temple Church of God and Christ, and the following of the results of the trial. These persons had not known of the Giles and Johnson boys plight until the results of the trial appeared in the newspaper. Discussion as to what might be done first took place between Rev. Clarence M. M. Burton, Evangelist, and the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, pastor of the New Better Baptist Church. Contacts were made with other religious leaders and Church groups and organizations known to be concerned with race relations and similar social problems.

Those concerned met on December 18, 1962, at the Church of God and Christ, to plan a campaign for executive clemency for the Giles brothers and Joseph Johnson, and to make provision for such further legal steps as may be necessary to save the Giles and Joseph Johnson. Many persons had given assurances of their support. Officers were elected and were instructed to act as an

Executive Committee and to increase the Executive Committee by appointments.

Members of the Johnson-Giles Justice Committee are motivated by a sense of horror at the imposition of death sentences on three young men when there was no violence or threat of violence toward the girl, when she admittedly made no resistance, even cooperated according to her testimony and invited intimacy according to the boys, when information about the girl's reputation among boys of the area was not given the jury, and when she had exonerated one of the boys on two different occasions before the trial.

In recent rape cases in Montgomery County, though the offenders have used violence and cruelty, the death sentence was not imposed. The Giles and Johnson trial was so short as to seem perfunctory to members of the Justice Committee, who feel this is an example of the different kind of justice

that may come to those who are handicapped by race and poverty.

The Johnson-Giles Committee does not condone any disorderliness. It believes, however, that there is so much reasonable doubt about the guilt of John and James Giles and Joseph Johnson that the death sentence is beyond reason. The Committee is therefore promoting a campaign for executive clemency in case all possible steps fail to save the Giles brothers and Joseph Johnson. The Johnson-Giles Justice Committee has no part in the legal action of the case. Its desire for clemency, however, rests on the following legal points.

That the sentence is unduly harsh and excessive for these three young negro men under the circumstances, particularly in view of the absence of brutality to the girl and compared to other sentences imposed in vicious rape cases. In Maryland the minimum sentence for rape could be 18

months.

That the sufficiency of the evidence to establish the charge of rape was questionable. Even on the girl's own story it appears to be a dubious case of rape. The universal rule of law is that to establish a case of rape there must be proof either that the victim resisted to the utmost or that her will to resist was overcome by threats sufficient to cause an apprehension of imminents serious bodily harm. When the girl ran off she had not heard any threats against her person and she had not seen any acts of violence other than the breaking of one window. By the girl's own testimony no violence or threats were used against her. She stayed with John Giles quietly for about ten minutes. During that time, she said, he did not mistreat her. She volunteered to "let him have a little." At no time, according to the testimony, did she ask the boys to let her go, although she was able to and did engage in other conversation. The neighbor who saw her coming out of the woods testified that she appeared "cool, calm and collected." After the episode she had a medical examination. There were no signs of violence to her person reported. Further, when a call that help was being sought rang out, she did not reply. She apparently did not resist the advances of the boys in any way.

That the girl's background and reputation was not sufficiently brought out.

That the girl originally told the police and later the preliminary that only two of the three boys had gelations with her.

That the judge did not explain to the jury any of the relevant legal principles. Indeed, the judge did not even tell the jury the legal definition of rape. Thus the jury was not told by the judge that the defendants could not be convicted unless they were convicted beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants were guilty; and that in a rape case it is legally impossible to convict a defendant if there is consent.

That the archaic Maryland law provides that the jury is judge in a criminal case both of the law and the facts.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERE

TELEPHONE 928 - 0400

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

MR. A. J. MCCLUNG SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. F. EARL MCLENDON

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES

January 2, 1963

Mayor Maicolm MacLean City Hail Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Two news items in the Atlanta Daily World make interesting contrasts in progress. One - E. J. Josey and Eugene Gadsden, two kegro citizens, were appointed to the Board of Managers of the Savannah Public Library. Mayor Malcolm MacLean recommended the appointment and City Council approved.

Congratulations for a courageous act and a wise selection. I sincerely hope you are spared the abuse suffered when you appointed me to the Pacon Park Commission.

The other news item accuses our Atlanta Mayor of spensoring the erection of a physical barrier to prevent Megroes from purchasing homes or even passing through a suburban white area.

You and our Mayor have mutual backgrounds that qualify you for your jobs. But you are much more sensitive to both the legal and moral requirements of your position.

when the history of Georgia in transition is recorded, your administration will show more voluntary accomplishments in human relations than any contemporary.

Reda

Page 2 Mayor Malcolm MacLean January 2, 1962

To placate Law, Hosea Millians, Cowart and others of the same verbiage, entitles you to the Spigarn.

In recounting the Savannah story to biracial groups throughout the state, they are always impressed to know that a good administration when dealing with inter-group relations must be able to distinguish between "ethnic" and "ethical".

Congratulations for doing a good job. Every act of implementing the principle of justice and fair play makes my job easier.

Striperally yours, Willwish for Inces-0. W. holmes

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EARL R. JONES & JAMES P. RIELLY

901% HIGH AVENUE EAST OSKALOOSA, IOWA

January 11, 1963

BRIDENCE PHUXES JOHER - 678-5404 RIBLLY - 678-6544

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JAN 17 1963

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C.

Dear Attorney General Kennedy:

Enclosed you will find a pamphlet entitled, "Oxford, A Warning for Americans". This writer received this publication as I belong to a local Junior Chamber of Commerce organization here in Oskaloosa. lowa. This pamphlet has been mailed out to every member of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. This writer is serving as the State Legal Counsel for the lowa State Junior Chamber of Commerce. Yesterday, we had a meeting of our Executive Committee, and at this meeting, we were informed that there will be a forum presented at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Iowa State Junior Chamber of Commerce to be held February 9, 1963, which will be a presentation by the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission of their point of view. The members of the Executive Committee requested the Marion Junior Chamber of Commerce, who are the hosts for this State Board Meeting, that they make an attempt to secure someone who would be in a position to correct any misstatements that might be made by the speaker for the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission. I hope that when the request is made that you will be in a position to direct them to a person who is qualified and was in Oxford, Mississippi, at the time of this crisis.

My purpose in writing to you. however, is to attempt to find out if any written reply has been prepared to this scurrilous piece of literature that has been prepared under the auspices of the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Commerce. Many statements have been made in this article that would appear to me to be untrue, and I am wondering if any written repudiation would be available that we could use in questioning the representatives of the Mississippi State Sovereignty

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE R

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

Page 2
January 11, 1963
Attorney General Kennedy

Commission. What I would like very much to have is a letter from a Federal Marshal or from someone who was on the spot and saw what happened, specifically denying portions of this article that I have under lined. With this type of ammunition, I feel that we can properly confront the representatives of this Commission.

I would appreciate it very much if you could give this matter with kind attention and direct this communication to a person who would be in a position to give me the information I need.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

James P. Rielly State Legal Counsel Iowa State Junior Chamber of Commerce

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OXFORD

A Warning for Americans

Published and Distributed as a Public Service

by the

MISSISSIPPI STATE
JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
INCORPORATED
BLECTRIC BUILDING, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

October, 1962

OUR SENSE OF DUTY

The whole world knows of the tragedy at Oxford, Mississippi, on the night of September 30, 1962, when Federal Marshals and U. S. Troops invaded the State of Mississippi. An almost infinite amount of national and international publicity has been devoted to it. However, the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Commerce soon realized that much of the actual story remained untold. Imbued with a sense of duty to our beloved State and Nation and to Jaycees everywhere and realizing the desire of Jaycees and others to know the circumstances surrounding the invasion of the State of Mississippi, and dedicated to a sincere belief in the "Jaycee Creed," a portion of which states: That government should be of laws rather than of men," the real story of Oxford will now be

BLUE PRINT FOR TRAGE

The tragedy at the University of Mississippi resulting in two deaths, injuries to many persons and heavy destruction of property was precipitated by the unwillingness of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy to await the completion of judicial processes which they had invoked, and which, if permitted to continue, would have resulted in a final determination of the Meredith case and enforcement by regular judicial processes of whatever that determination might have been. The "blueprint for tragedy":

- I. Neither Governor Ross R. Barnett nor States District Court. They were not parties to the appeal in the United States Court of Appeals nor parties to the petition for Writ of Certiorari (a request to be heard) before the Supreme Court of the United States. Neither they nor the State of Mississippi were joined until September 25, 1962, and then only as respondents to a restraining order issued without notice or hearing by the United States Court of Appeals. Their rights and duties under the Mississippi Constitution and statutes had not been adjudicated. At all times leading up to the tragedy the original Meredith case was before the Supreme Court on petition for Writ of Certiorari. From September 25, 1962, to the date of the tragedy, September 30, 1962, restraining orders obtained by the United States Attorney General were pending.
- 2 When Governor Barnett and Governor Johnson personally denied admission to Meredith at the University, this provided a legal test as to whether the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor were bound by a suit in which they had not been joined as parties. Additionally, it provided legal means to test the constitutional right of the the Governor (under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States) to enforce State statutes not before the Court in the suit between Meredith and the University of Mississippi officials and the Board of Trustees.
- 3. At the time Governor Barnett acted, the University of Mississippi officials and the Board

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s had found that Meredith was not dified to become a student at the University; E United States District Judge had upheld the University's denial of admission after a full bearing and on the appeal one of the members of the three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals found that the United States District Judge was correct in holding that Meredith was not qualified to become a student at the University and that "his entry therein may be nothing short of a catastrophe". In a two to one decision, the United States Court of Appeals reversed the United States District Court and held against the University. The University officials then petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a Writ of Certiorari (a request to be heard). The very nature of the case called for both the State of Mississippi and the Attorney General of the United States to pursue their legal remedies through the Courts to final completion.

4. Without awaiting a determination of these proceedings, the United States Attorney General and the President rushed in more than 400 armed Marshals and more than 25,000 troops on September 30th and October 1, 1962. Hasty action resulted in two deaths, injuries to many people, destruction of much property, and the most tragic situation which has occurred in the United States in many years. This was solely because of a refusal to await ordinary and proper judicial procedures to determine whether the United States District Court or the United States Court of Appeals would be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States and, if the United States Court of Appeals was upheld, whether or not the judgment was effective as against the Covernor and Lieutenant Governor and the State of Mississippi, who were not parties to the original suit. Attorney General Kennedy had invoked these procedures just five days before the use of armed forces, and a hearing on these procedures was set for only two days after the dispatch of the forces to Oxford. Just eight days later the United States Supreme Court considered the petition for Writ of Certiorari (a request to be heard).

 There had not been any disturbances, property damage, injuries, or deaths while Govdenor Barnett was allowed to be responsible for law and order in Mississippi. Neither of there been a clash between law enforcement officers of Mississippi and armed officers of the Federal Government. Mississippi officers were unarmed until after they were fired upon with tear gas. Governor Barnett (whose total force of State Highway Safety Patrolmen available for duty as traffic officers throughout the entire State numbers less than 225 officers) maintained peace and order at the University of Mississippi so long as he was permitted. The tragedy was not precipitated by Mississippi or its public officials.

THE JUDICIAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

James Meredith had previously applied to the University of Mississippi for admission and his application was rejected for failure to comply with standard requirements for admission to the University.

February 5, 1962:

The U. S. District Judge who heard the Meredith case ruled that Meredith failed to meet the requirements for admission to the University of Mississippi and further found as a matter of fact that he had not been denied admission because of his race. The case was then dismissed. The Governor of Mississippi was not a party to this suit.

June 25, 1962:

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the District Judge's decision and ruled by a 2-to-1 vote that Meredith had been denied admission to the University because of his race.

The dissenting Judge in his written opinion stated that the District Judge

"was correct in finding and holding that appellant (Meredith) hore all the characteristics of becoming a troublemaker if permitted to enter the University of Mississippi, and his entry therein may be nothing short of a catastrophe."

The Governor of Mississippi was not a party to this appeal.

July 17, 1962:

The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the District Judge to issue an injunction requiring Uni-

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Thy sississippi officials to admit Meredith.

Covernor was not a party in this order.

Hy 13, 1962:

First of three stays granted delaying enforcement of the injunction until the U. S. Supreme Court could decide the case. Such stays are not unusual.

August 31, 1962:

After the U.S. Court of Appeals twice overruled the Court of Appeals Judge who had issued the stays, the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court for the first time. The U.S. Attorney General and the Justice Department intervened in the Meredith case by requesting that Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court set aside the stays.

September 10, 1962:

Justice Black vacated the stays and ordered the Court of Appeals' ruling put into effect. Such actions are very unusual. Justice Black signed the ruling alone but said he had polled the other Justices. There was no hearing before the Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT INTRODUCES DECLARATION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY

On September 13 in a television address, Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett introduced his declaration of State Sovereignty, quoting the Tenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Here are additional quotations from Governor Barnett's address:

"I speak to you as your Covernor in a solemn hour in the history of our great State—in a solemn hour, indeed, in our nation's history . . . "

____In the absence of Constitutional authority and without legislative action, an ambitious Federal Covernment, employing naked and arbitrary power, has decided to deny us the

right of self-determination in the conduct of the affairs of our sovereign State . . .

"As your Governor and Chief Executive of the Sovereign State of Mississippi. I now call on every public official and every private citizen of our great State to join with me in refusing, in every legal and constitutional manner available, to submit to illegal usurpation of power by the Kennedy Administration."

"I especially call upon all public officials, both elected and appointed, in the State of Mississippi, to join hands with the people and resist by every legal and constitutional means the tyrannical edicts which have been and will be directed against the patriotic citizens of our state . . ."

"The last hope of our Constitutional form of Government rests in the conscientious enforcement of our State laws; and the perpetuation of the sowereignty of the States. Without this, there can be no government of, by and for the people. If our nation is to survive, we must maintain strong State Governments and unity in matters of national security."

"Therefore, in obedience to legislative and constitutional sanction, I interpose the rights of the Sovereign State of Mississippi to enforce its laws and to regulate its own internal affairs without interference on the part of the Federal Government or its officers, and in my official capacity as Governor of the State of Mississippi, I do hereby make this proclamation.

«WHEREAS, the United States of America consists of fifty (50) Sovereign States bound together basically for their common welfare; and

"WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States of America provides that each State is sovereign with respect to certain rights and powers; and

"WHEREAS, pursuant to the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the powers not specifically delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the several States; and

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TYPEREAS, the operation of the public school system is one of the powers which was not delegated to the Federal Government but which was reserved to the respective States pursuant to the terms of the Tenth Amendment, and

"WHEREAS, we are now face to face with the direct usurpation of this power by the Federal Covernment through the illegal use of judicial decree;

NOW, THEREFORE, I. Ross R. Barnett, as Governor of the Sovereign State of Mississippi by authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim that the operation of the public schools, universities and colleges of the State of Mississippi is vested in the duly elected and appointed officials of the State; and I hereby direct each said official to uphold and enforce the laws duly and legally enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, regardless of this unwarranted, illegal and arbitrary usurpation of power; and to interpose the State sovereignty and themselves between the people of the State and any body politic seeking to usurp such power..."

That us invoke the blessings of Divine Providence as we struggle to maintain our liberties. With the help of Almighty God, and with the unbounding determination of our people to remain free, we shall be invincible and we shall keep the faith."

ATTEMPTS MADE TO ENROLL MEREDITH Covernor Barnett "Tried in Absentia"

September 13: U. S. District Court entered an injunction ordering University of Mississippi officials to enter Meredith as required by the U. S. Court of Appeals. Governor Barnett was not a party to this injunction.

September 20: While case was still pending before the U. S. Supreme Court Meredith attempted to enroll at the University and Covernor Barnett personally denied him admission at Oxford.

... September 25: Covernor Barnett refused admission to Meredith at Jackson. On request of the U.S. Attorney General the U.S. Court of Appeals made the Covernor a defendant to a

restraining order granted without raice and without a hearing. The Court cited the Governor to appear at New Orleans on September 25th to face a charge of contempt of court.

September 26: Lieutenant Covernor Paul B. Johnson, Jr. refused admission to Meredith at Oxford, U. S. Court of Appeals ordered Governor Johnson to appear in Court on September 29th to face contempt charges. On that date he did not appear in New Orleans. He was tried in absentia and was found guilty of contempt and given until October 2nd to absolve laimself of contempt or he fined \$5,000 for each day of delay.

September 28: Governor Barnett did not appear in New Orleans. The U. S. Court of Appeals tried him in absentia, found him guilty of civil contempt and ordered him to admit Meredith by October 2nd or face arrest and be fined \$10,000 for each day of delay.

September 29: Meredith's case for admission was before the U. S. Supreme Court awaiting action. A hearing was set in the U. S. Court of Appeals for October 2nd on the enforcement of the contempt orders. Without waiting on normal judicial processes, U. S. Attorney General Kennedy and President Kennedy ordered hundreds of U. S. Marshals to Oxford, where the University of Mississippi is located. Thousands of federal troops were ordered into action. At midnight, President Kennedy federalized Mississippi's National Guard.

ON A QUIET SABBATH EVENING MISSISSIPPI INVADED... VIOLENCE RESULTS

September 30: Meredith protected by over 400 Federal Marshals, arrived on the University campus. The Marshals encircled the Lyceum Building—the main Administration Building—fully armed with night sticks, gas masks, tear gas guns, revolvers and wearing protective vests and riot helmets. A crowd of University students and outsiders, many from other states, gathered in the vicinity of the Marshals. The unarmed Mississippi Highway Safety Patrolmen stood between the Marshals and the crowd. Some of the crowd began to taunt and jeer the Marshals. Several articles were thrown in the di-

the Marshals. Without warning, on the Grand P. McShane, the chief Federal Grahal, the Marshals fired tear gas projectiles close range directly into the crowd. This internsed the crowd and the riot hegan.

October I: U. S. troops poured into Oxford. By dawn on Monday, order was restored on the campus, but rioting continued in downtown Oxford. Meredith was then enrolled by armed force as a student and started attending classes escorted by Federal Marshals. In Mississippi, the force of federal troops was built up to more than 25,000 men. (U. S. has only 6,000 men in Berlin.) The entire town of Oxford was under strict military control.

October 8: The petition for Writ of Certiorari (a request to be heard) was denied by the U. S. Supreme Court eight days after the U. S. Attorney General Kennedy and the President resorted to armed forces.

THE CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL MARSHALS

Despite reports to the contrary, the conduct of the Federal Marshals during the tragic events at Oxford was not something of which Americans can be proud. In fact, their conduct was reprehensible! Their inexperience was confirmed by President Kennedy at a meeting of Democratic Congressional leaders as reported by the nationally syndicated "Allen-Scott Report" when the President was said to lave stated, ... "the U. S. Marshals were inexperienced and blundered in their use of tear gas. It was a very said day."

After the battle begap the night of September 30th the marshals went on a rampage firing tear gas projectiles at close range into students and even into the back of the head of a Mississippi Highway Safety Patrolman knocking him unconscious. The marshals actually invaded the dormitories, firing tear gas projectiles. Because of the unnecessary use of tear gas by the marshals, the campus was thick with gas for several days. Some of the classrooms could not be used for days.

The treatment of "prisoners", many of whom did not participate in the hattle, was shocking. Many of the "prisoners" were 15 and 16 year old hoys; several were students; many ere outsiders; and a few were elderly men.

The night of September 30th and the next day were hours of unbelievable terror for those prisoners, some of whom had nothing to do with the riot. The marshals administered beatings with nightsticks, knocking a few almost into a state of unconsciousness. A storeroom with no windows located in the Lyceum Building was converted into a virtual dungeon. Ordinarily, about fifteen persons could have gotten into that room, and the marshals had packed it with almost one hundred "prisoners". The "Prisoners" were neither fed nor given water for many long bours. With tear gas still in the air, the area was hardly bearable. Mange of the hoys had dried blood on their clothes and faces. A television newsman told at a press conference of the cruel treatment the "Prisoners" received from the marshals in the Lyceum Building.

The events of the night of September 30th and the morning of October 1st were a long nightmare to many University students, townspeople, and particularly so for the "prisoners." Beatings, unlawful searches and seizures, and harassments were not isolated instances at the University and in Oxford. One student, testifying under oath before a legislative investigating committee, told of his "capture" about nine o'clock a.m. on the campus while driving to his girl's house (the daughter of a professor) on the morning of October 1st. He was ordered out of his automobile and it was searched. An unloaded shotgun kept in the trunk for a planned bunt later, and which had not been fired in two or three weeks, was seized. The shells were in his hunting jacket in his dormitory room. He was taken under guard to the Lyceum Building. where the marshals blurted, "make room for the shotgun hoys", and he was handcuffed to another boy. The marshals, while using filthy language, also, screamed at him "killer", "murderer". His personal belonging were taken from him and he was lined up against a wall. Later, in a national news service photo taken of him and some other prisoners, the caption said. "These prisoners were taken in rioting disturbances at the University of Mississippi at a place outside of a building in downtown Oxford." Of course, it was false. The picture was taken in the

e of the others in the picture were not stured in any rioting. A marshal hit him in ribs and back with a nightstick. He was not allowed to call his girl friend, his parents or an attorney; they held him incommunicado. He told of beatings by the marshals of other prisoners and their refusal to obtain medical aid for the injured. Finally, after being told to sign a release of his shotgun, and through the intervention of a faculty member, he was released. Many other innocent people were arrested without cause and subjected to inhuman treatment. This boy can still not believe that it all happened in America.

PRESS CONFERENCE . . . HEARD BY FEW

In a press conference on October 2 in Jackson, Mississippi, members of the national press gathered in Jackson and heard certain details and reports that had failed to reach the American people. Part of this news conference is presented:

Lt. Governor Paul B. Johnson—"Ladies and gentlemen, I have a panel of gentlemen here with me who are willing to answer questions pertaining to the trouble at the University of Mississippi Sunday (September 30) and Monday (October 1). I'll be glad to answer any questions if you have them."

Newsman—"First, I would like to know if the Mississippi Highway Patrol was withdrawn from the campus in a critical moment in the demonstrating as Attorney General Robert Kennedy has charged."

Goe. Johnson—The Highway Patrol has never been withdrawn at any time since they went there Sunday night (September 30) until late yesterday (October 1) afternoon after the Army had come in and completely taken charge with 6,000 or 7,000 troops."

Newsman—"A newsman, who was up there, and others in our crew reported at various times during the demonstrating that highway patrol cars were being brought out or had moved off the campus. At one time, they reported only a few officers of the Highway Patrol, I believe at the Alumni Building—and what is the cause of that maneuvering back and forth?"

Gov. Johnson—"Many of the ears "Fe leaving—some of them hauling different people who had been hurt. In addition to that—trying to get out of the gassed area because of the heavy concentrations of gas. They were not equipped to operate in such a melee as that. That is the reason that many of them had pulled off back from the scene of the rioting—because they were overcome by gas the same as the students and others who were present."

Newsman—"Covernor, were you there on the campus when the disturbances began?"

Cov. Johnson—"No. I was not present . . . Officer (Gwin) Cole, the Investigator from the (Mississippi) Highway Patrol, was present at the time. I'd like for Mr. Che . . . to tell you what had happened."

Officer Cwin Colc—"I was standing in the street in front of the Lyceum Building. There were about 200 marshals, I would say, surrounding this building and Army trucks sitting in front of the building that brought the marshals in. Highway Patrolmen, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs and other officers were engaged in getting these students back out of the street, on the curb—they were heckling the marshals and some of them were heckling us and throwing cigarette butts and what have you. And all at once I saw a Chief Deputy Marshal, Mr. James P. McShane—he shouted, 'Let 'em have it—gas'. And I dropped down to my knees—the gas was coming by me and over my head fired from these guns and I dropped down to my kneesand I saw him run back in the Lyceum Building. I followed him with my eyes full of gas and I got inside the building and I told him, I said That's the dirtiest trick that I have ever seen done'. And he dropped his head and walked off and Mr. (Deputy U. S. Attorney General) Katzenbach of the Justice Department walked up to me and told me be was sorry but somebody jumped the gun. And that's when the riot started."

Newsman to Covernor—"What did you find when you reached the campus?"

Gov. Johnson—"When I reached the campus, I found the entire area covered with gas—there had evidently been tons of it that had been released—I found that a lot of it had been shot into the dormitories and they had driven the

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adent from their dormitories out onto the campus. I found that it was so heavy that you souldn't stay in there unless you did have gas masks and when I got there I contacted Colonel (T. B.) Birdsong (Director; Mississippi Highway Patrol) and Officer Cole and had them go with me to the Lyceum Building to see Mr. John Doar of the Justice Department and Mr. Katzenbach. And I told them at that time the Highway Patrol wanted to help and enoperate in any way that they could but that they could not operate on the campus in that gas-that if they would stop shooting the gas we felt that it would die down where we could come in and help them, but that the other proposition was that we could set up road blocks and prevent others from coming onto the campus. Mr. Doar said he thought that was the thing that needed to be done-set up the road blocks, and we set the road blocks up and kept people out all night and until the following morning when our Highway Patrolmen were relieved at the point of bayonets by the troops. They walked around to their backs and ordered them to move and used curse words and ran them off after we had helped them all night long."

Newsman—"What about the report from the Attorney General last night that at one point the Highway Patrol, I think he mentioned possibly, 150 of them in some 50 cars, parked a half mile from the campus?"

Gov. Johnson—They gave orders for them to come down there so that they would all be available for further orders. They had left there in the Lyceum Building—the Highway Patrol had left a walkie-talkie radio in order that we might have connection between the Justice Department officials there and the Highway Patrol—so that we could help them in the ways in which it was possible for us to help them. We had to call the men to these concentrations so we could talk to them and give them the orders and have the road blocks set up."

Newsman—"In other words, those 150 were waiting for instructions on road blocks in accordance with John Doar's wishes?"

Gor. Johnson-"A large part of our patrolmen were there—a good many of them were still around the edges of the campus where they could operate effectively."

Newsman—"How long do you think the situations can continue up there as it is now?"

Gov. Johnson—That would be a very difficult thing to say—strictly because of this use of the troops as an excuse to come in there and to have a tremendous buildup. I think actually what was trying to be done, they were trying to keep from doing the same thing that Eisenhower did at Little Rock. They provoked this incident in order that these troops could have an excuse to come in there. As a matter of fact, a good many of the troops were already on the way to the Dxford campus when I left Jackson to go to Ole Miss."

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Newsman—You think it was a deliberate provocation, sir."

Cov. Johnson-That is the only thing that I can see because evidently those orders had been given a long time previous to this incident for the MP's to have been able to get in there as quickly as they did and then the crowd from Georgia being called in at the same time when I was headed for Oxford—the Koscinsko (Mississippi) unit of the National Guard . . . I'd say this-since there is a question about who started it-I do feel that for the benefit of the American people, in order that this sort of thing may never happen again in this country-I do think that the truth ought to come to light through a Congressional investigation and it ought to be done quickly before any changes are made."

THE USE OF TROOPS WAS TILLEGAL.

Literally thousands of the Armed Forces of the United States, including units of the 101st and 82nd Airborne Division, moved onto the University campus and into the small town of Oxford. Citizens were arrested and searched without proper warrant, shoved around at bayomet point, detained for long periods without cause, and many were deprived of personal property by force. And yet "martial law" was never declared.

The invasion of the State of Mississippi by armed troops of the Federal Government was

reconstitution of Article IV of the United

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Covernment, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

There was no such application made by the Legislature or Executive of the State of Mississippi. The United States did not protect the State of Mississippi against invasion as guaranteed under Article IV of the United States Constitution, but rather the Federal government, through President Kennedy and the U. S. Attorney General, did, without legal authority, cause Oxford, Mississippi and the University of Mississippi to be invaded and occupied by armed forces of the Federal Government. There is no express grant of power in the Constitution that authorized the President of the United States to use Federal troops as he did in Oxford and at the University of Mississippi.

The federalization of the Mississippi National Guard by the President of the United States under the circumstances in this case was in direct violation of the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution which states:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

The calling of the Mississippi National Guard into Federal service deprived the State of Mississippi of the security of the militia as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, the State had withdrawn from it by the Federal Government the very source of its state power to enforce law and order in Oxford, Mississippi.

Prior to the use of troops at the University, Senator John Stennis of Mississippi stated:
"... it is shocking, to me, that consideration would be given, even for a moment, to the use of troops. The Meredith case, now pending... in the Federal Courts, is strictly a civil matter, and all the proceedings in connection

with it should be confined to the civil authorities.

Senator Stennis pointed out that the Attorney General of the United States intervened "so he said" as, amicus curiae (friend of the court). The Senator then stated: "I bring up this point expressly at this time, because it relates to the Civil Rights Bill of 1957, which then contained what was called Title III."

Title 3 proposed that the Department of Justice have exactly the same authority that the Department of Justice is exercising today in this case. Title 3 was debated for a long time on this Floor; and when the vote was taken, the Senate—by a vote of 52 to 38 struck that provision from the bill."

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"But that is not all. The vote I have mentioned was taken in 1957. But in 1960 another vote was taken in the Senate on the same provision, in substance; perhaps a few words were changed, but the substance was the same. Again, part 3 was stricken from the bill, that time by a vote of 55 to 35."

That is not all. In 1961, Title 3 or its substance, was offered as an amendment to an appropriation bill. The Senate again rejected Title 3—this time by a vote of 47 to 42."

"In the brief span of less than five years, on three separate occasions this identical proposal or proposed authority has had its day in this legislative Chamber, and every time it has been voted down."

"The use of Federal troops in Mississippi or in any other state is an exercise of a power of a police state at its worst. I believe such action is illegal."

"So, I think, at all levels of the Federal Covernment, among all authorities, this is a time to stop, look, and listen, with calmness, and to have a prayerful consideration of the major points involved... not just for my State, but for all States and all the people of our great United States. We should calmly weigh the consequences. How many red lights are we running by?"

A BROKEN PROMISE

Governor John Patterson of Alahama, formerly one of President Kennedy's strongest sup-

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the South, on September 29, 1962, the President's brother, Robert Kennedy, Attorney General, "I wish to remind you of your pledge at the Democratic National Convention in 1960 that federal troops would never be used against the Southern states." Governor Patterson received his answer on September 30th when the federal troops were sent into Oxford, Mississippi.

DESIRE FOR EDUCATION

There are two important facts which cause one to doubt that James Meredith's enrollment at the University was a sincere desire to obtain an education. On October 9, 1962, it was revealed by Aaron Henry, Mississippi's President of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an interview with the Associated Press, that the James H. Meredith case has "already cost it upwards of \$30,000". That same day James H. Meredith in an interview with the Associated Press criticized the U. S. Army for segregating the Army troops at Oxford. Is he a sincere student or is he a spokesman for the NAACP?

NOT "THE LAW OF THE LAND" BUT RATHER "THE LAW OF THE CASE"

When the Constitution of the United States became a living document, the world was given for the first time a government upon the premise that people as individuals are endowed with the rights of life, liberty and property, and with the right of local self-government. The people and their local governments formed a central government and conferred upon it certain stated and limited powers and those necessarily implied therefrom. All other powers were reserved to the states and to the people.

The tragedy which has occurred at the University of Mississippi arose from a difference between one of the sovereign states and our central government. It is the right of every citizen, however humble he may be, to stand courageously against whatever he conscientiously believes to be the exercise of power beyond the constitutional rights conferred upon our federal government. This is also true of

any one of the sovereign states when it acts to protect the powers reserved to it and the other states by the Constitution of the United States. Mississippi acted through its Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, legislature and its other public officials. Such action is not defiance of the law or defiance of the President of the United States or the Attorney General. Such action is an exercise of the heritage of freedom and liberty under the law.

The courts of our land and particularly the Supreme Court of the United States are entitled to and receive our deference and respect. Yet, their decisions are not now and never have been "the law of the land." Such decisions are "the law of the case."

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Article VI, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land. . . ."

In 1922, the eminent historian of the U.S. Supreme Court, Charles Warren, in Volume 2, Warren, The Supreme Court in the United States History, at page 748, stated:

"However the Court may interpret the provisions of the Constitution, it is still the Constitution which is the law and not the decision of the Court."

Alfred J. Schweppe, one of the outstanding constitutional lawyers in the United States, formerly Dean of the University of Washington School of Law, said in an article appearing in the American Bar Association Journal in February, 1958:

THUS, the law-making power is in Congress alone. Only Congress makes the law of the United States. Supreme Court Decisions and district court decisions are not law of the United States' in the constitutional and statutory sense, . . . suffice it to say at this point that they are merely decisions between parties to a case or controversy which declare what law is binding between those parties. They do not bind

laws of the United States' passed by Congress bind everybody everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States."

If there is one thing clear from the history of our nation and from the plain words of the Constitution, it is the proposition that a decision of the Supreme Court is not "the law of the land."

LAW IGNORED
(From Congressional Record)
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
Hon. W. J. Bryan Dorn
of
South Carolina

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday October 2, 1962

MR. DORN: Mr. Speaker, the following article by David Lawrence appeared in the Washington Evening Star, Monday, October 1.

Most of the members of the American Bar agree with the thinking advanced by Mr. Law-rence.

I commend this article to the attention of each Member of the Congress and the Justice Department.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW IGNORED—
ROOT OF MISSISSIPPI CONFLICT SEEN
IN ILLEGALLY ADOPTED
14TH AMENDMENT
(By David Lawrence)

There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States or in the laws passed by Congress which authorizes the use of Federal troops to compel any public educational institution to admit a certain student just because he demands that he be enrolled.

There is nothing in the Constitution which denies the Governor of a State an opportunity to be heard by the full membership of the Supreme Court of the United States in a dispute between State and Federal authority.

There is nothing in the Constitution which even mentions education as one of the subjects coming within the powers of the Federal Covernment.

Whatever authority the Departm of Justice or the Federal courts claim today in this field is derived from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954 which gave no legal reason but only sociological consideration as an argument for reversing an 1996 decision that permitted separate but equal facilities in dealing with segregation.

The 1954 decision cited the 14th amendment as the basis for its ruling, but the amendment was never legally adopted by the necessary number of States. In fact, the legislatures of some of the Southern States were compelled at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops to ratify it. Since this happened in \$65\subseteq 3 years after the War Between the States was over—the Supreme Court of the United States has never been willing to rele on the validity of the process by which the 14th amendment was allegedly ratified.

Yet 1 of the 10 original amendments—known as the Bill of Rights and duly ratified in 1791—does say that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Covernor Barnett nevertheless has been threatened with jail—without due process of law.

Last Saturday Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, in a telephoned address to the American Bar Association's Convention at San Francisco, said that the distinguished lawyers of Mississippi had not spoken out in the battle over integration. Apparently Mr. Kennedy didn't note the speech made in the Senate just 2 days before by Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi, one of the ablest lawyers in the country. He has sat on the bench. He is one of the fairest minded men in the Senate. He told of the origin of the case of James Meredith, the Negro applicant, as a private suit against the board of trustees of Mississippi's State University and how a learned judge of the U.S. district court ruled that the Mississippi college authorities were justified in denying admission to Meredith. Mr. Stennis described the subsequent legal battles in the U.S. circuit court of appeals. He referred to the fact that in the circuit court of appeals one judge said he thought Meredith would be a troublemaker and should be denied admission.

main point of criticism made by Senator Stennis was that the State of Mississippi was being denied a hearing by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Constitution specifically provides that the Supreme Court must hear as a matter of original jurisdiction all cases involving a conflict between a State and the Federal Government and that the lower courts have no right to decide such a question. But only one member of the highest court-Justice Black-ruled on it, though he claims he consulted the other judges individually, since the Court was not in session. He doesn't say whether he did this by telephone or by personal visits, as the case arose recently during the time the Supreme Court members were on vacation. Certainly no opportunity was afforded the defendants for oral argument by their attorneys before the entire Court.

"This," says Senator Stennis "is certainly not judicial consideration of the case on its merits. This is not the type of searching thought and application of legal principles which should be given such a serious case. Is it really true that a Covernor might be held in contempt of court, or sent to jail, or a sovereign State might be invaded by Federal troops and its citizens terrorized at the point of bayonets, on this fragmentary attention by one judge?"

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Senator Stennis also pointed out that on three separate occasions the Senate had "soundly defeated proposals to give the Attorney General the very authority to exercise the powers which he has assumed." Senator Stennis referred to the substitution of the Attorney General as a plaintiff in court for a private citizen.

Senator James O. Eastland, of Mississippi—who has been for many years chairman on the all-important Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate—said to the Senate:

"If the day has come when not only a citizen of Mississippi, but also the Governor of that great State, can be dragged across a State line by Federal marshals or troops and subjected to the dictates of appellate judges appointed to their cushy jobs for life, then judicial tyranny is a reality and not a fiction."

There is serious doubt from a legal standpoint whether a President has the right to send troops into a State under the circ. .stances existing in Mississippi. This correspondent made the same criticism 5 years ago when President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops to Little Bock, Ark.

Whatever one's individual feelings may be about segregation or desegregation, it seems only fair to express agreement with Senator Stennis that the whole case should be "heard on its merits by the Supreme Court." It seems fair also to suggest that the fraudulent method of "ratifying" the 14th, amendment—on which the whole series of court-rulings and new executive orders mobilizing Federal military forces are based toda?—should be opened up for trial after 94 years of tragic silence by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Congressional Record, Vol. 108, No. 179

THE TRACIC LESSONS

Certainly, nearly all of mankind would agree that the Oxford saga is a sad one. Americans have witnessed one of the most tragic events in the history of their beloved country — federal force against a sovereign state, brother against brother, education at hayonet point, violence at its worst, the loss of two lives, injuries to many persons, extreme property destruction, damage to the reputation of a great University, and deep wounds that will be long in passing.

At a time in the history of our country when the need for national unity has never been greater, all Americans should paise and reflect on the tragic situation at Oxford. Was it all really worth it? Is the forced education of one man regardless of his race, worth millions of dollars in expense, the interruption of an education for 5500 other students, denial of the Constitutional rights of many, violence, and death and destruction? We do not believe so!

Tyranny is tyranny—whatever the form. It is the duty of every American citizen to be alert when his freedom is endangered. Our fore-fathers were not without courage — now the same responsibility to defend freedom is ours.

Let us not be unmindful of the right of dissent and our freedoms under the U.S. Constitution. In a recent speech, John C. Satterfield.

president of the American Bar-Asso-. Sation, stated: "We must realize that a person or state which tests whether or not he is or it is bound by the decree of any court to which he or it was not a party, or attempts to persuade a court to overrule any one or more of its decisions, is exercising a heritage of freedom which is ours under our form of government and is not a violation of the laws or a defier of the Constitution of the United States. In this time of peril, these truths should be recognized by all citizens of our great country, whether they be liberal, moderate or conservative, radical, middle of the road or reactionary. There must be forbearance and there must be understanding."

Every citizen of this great country must recognize that our nation of liberty under the law, of freedom of speech and action, is a nation in which men may honestly differ and yet respect each other. This will never be attained until we learn to disagree without being disagreeable, that might does not make right, that liberty under the law means the freedom of dissent, and that those with whom we disagree may nevertheless be honest, law-abiding and patriotic American citizens.

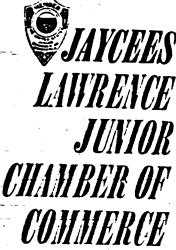
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December 13, 1962



P. O. BOX L. J. C. LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Dear Mr. Katzenbach:

Department of Justice

Washington 25, D. C.

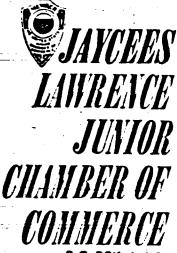
Honorable Micholas Katzenbach

Deputy United States Attorney General

Attached is a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Oxford, a Marning for Americans", published and distributed by the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Cormerce. To the best of my knowledge, this pamphlet has been mailed to every Jaycee in the State of New Jersey and I suspect probably to every Jaycee in the United States (approximately 200,000 members). As a local President, it is my opinion that this pamphlet will probably be a matter of discussion at our forthcoming State-wide Assembly in February. A few Chapter presidents whom I know have indicated that the pamphlet has already become a matter of discussion in their local Chapters with possible censure resolutions in the offing for the State Assembly.

Although I have followed fairly closely the newspaper accounts in the New York Times of the events at Cxford, and I believe them to have been the result of accurate reporting, there are several questions raised in the brochure for which I am seeking more authoritative information. In this regard, I would appreciate your comments respecting the various judicial actions, but more particularly, the section in the pamphlet dealing with the actions of the United States Marshall force which, I believe, were under your immediate supervision in Cxford.

Although a public service publication is certainly the prerogative of the Mississippi State Junior Chamber of Cormerce, I and several others feel that each of us as Jaycees has a duty not only to his community and State, but also to the United States Junior Chamber of Cormerce for responsible action. More particularly, when any Jaycee organization specifically and emphatically imbues its actions as within the



P. O. BOX L.J. C. LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

meaning and spirit of the Jaycee movement, then it reflects on each of us individually and collectively as a national body of "Young Mean of (responsible) Action." It is in this wein that we address the above mentioned publication.

Thank you for your kind consideration in this matter, and I would appreciate your acknowledgment and early reply.

Sincerely,

Dance Aprawley

Vames J. Crowley

President

Attachment

37.1

cc: N. J. State President, Jerome Burke

N. J. National Director, Jerome DePelise

N. J. Vice President, Clifford Embley

MASSAU DEHOCRATIC

EQUIN F. ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN

240 MINEOLA BOULEVARD MINEOLA, L. I., NEW YORK PIONEER 7.7400

December 4, 1962

Mrs. Angela Novello Secretary to the Attorney General Department of Justice Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Novello:



The Nassau people who are running two "Evening with Martin Luther King" rallies in the county on December 12 feel that a message from the Attorney General would (a) be very appropriate and (b) balance a message from Governor Rockefeller which is already in hand.

This seemed to Jack a reasonable request, and he told me to pass it along to you. The details are given on the attached sheet, of which there are two copies.

We would be much obliged if you could arrange to have such a message sent.

With kind regards,

Sincerely, Laura Daire

(New) Laura H. Davis
Assistant to the Chairman

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December 14. 1962

MEMORANDULI TO: Subcabine: Group on Civil Rights

FROM: William L. Taylor

RE: Minutes of Subcabinet Group Meeting of November 30, 1962.

1. Neighbors, Inc. Dr. Robert Goode, President, and Miss Marjorie Ware, Executive Secretary of Neighbors, Inc., appeared at the invitation of Mr. White to outline the program of their organization. To help achieve the objective of keeping a large section of N. W. Washington integrated they asked for any appropriate action by Federal agencies which would result in wider information about housing opportunities in the Neighbors area. The Defense and State Departments indicated that they maintain housing services for their employees and diplomats.

Action. If any other agencies have similar housing services, please notify Mr. White's office.

2. Housing Executive Order. Jack Conway outlined the scope and coverage of the President's Executive Order. For the information of the Subcabinet Group, he indicated the potential application of the "related facilities" section of the order to public facilities in urban renewal areas, industrial and commercial facilities, community facilities and facilities constructed with "non cash grants in aid."

Action. Mr. White pointed out that the good offices section of the order (£102) was aimed at all Federal agencies in their capacities as employers, notice that Federal agency is a large employer in an area, it has a responsibility. Mr. Convey said that materials concerning the that responsibility. Mr. Convey said that materials concerning the Executive Order would be sent to the agencies to enable them to begin planning, and that upon request, briefing of appropriate agency staff members by HHFA officials would be arranged. After this is done, Mr.

Peets

Macy said that meetings of the Federal Executive Boards could be arranged as appropriate vehicles for acquainting the regional offices of the agencies with their responsibilities. Mr. Hope indicated that the regional meetings being conducted on equal employment opportunity could also be used to pinpoint the responsibility of the agencies with respect to equal housing opportunity.

- 3. Justice Department. Mr. Marshall reported on the current status of legal developments in the Meredith case.
- 4. NDEA Institutes. Mr. Carter reported on the results of HEW's non-discrimination policy with respect to NDEA summer institutes. Mr. Hoff of NSF and Mr. Williams, Peace Corps, reported on the status of their agencies' policies with respect to training at colleges and universities.
- 5. Equal Employment Opportunity. Mr. Feild reviewed the June 1962 reports on government employment.

Action. Mr. White suggested that agencies whose reports indicated that there were remaining problems might wish to consult the Equal Employment Committee and those agencies which had better performance records. Specific memoranda will be directed to individual agencies on this matter.

Reila

The New Hork Times MASHINETON BLOSCAU 1901 A STREET N. M. MASHINETON, D.C.

October 22, 1962

COPY

Professor Louis H. Pollak
Law School, Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Professor Pollak,

I seem utterly unable to make clear to you and other critics these very simple, and to me sound, reasons for my position:

- 1. I am as well aware of the technical legal facts you and others cited as I am that cat is spelled c a t.
- 2. But I continue to think that in a case where a civilization is being uprooted and the State is a party, and only a month's delay would have been added to almost ten years of non-compliance, Justice Black and the Court should have awaited formal procedures in the light of Webster's statement in the Dartmouth College case that "the law of the land" is "a law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry and renders judgment only after trial."
- 3. I don't contend that the Court should have heard Mississippi's argument, though this is part of Webster's formula.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) Arthur Krock

Reel 2

The point I have been trying to make is the following:

in it, but has been certainly demonstrated by what's happened in Oxford, Mississippi. Where a state is involved, with a writ of certiorari—with an appeal for a certiorari pending, asking the Supreme Gourt to make a fermal review, it is, it seems to me, the requirement of the court and of the law, that the court assemble at whatever time it may choose to assemble, and pass on this formally. Instead of that, the one Justice made a sort of Gallup poll of the court during its summer recess, and not only ordered the enrollment of Meredith at a certain date—the spening of the semester—but also announced that the writ of certiorari would not be granted when it—actually when the court finally came

(From an NBC news program, Oct. 2, 1962)

I believe the judicial statesmanship which the Supreme Court on many occasions has considered a consideration superior to technicalities of the law was lamentably abrent in this instance.

Arthur Krock

Washington, October 12, 1962

Reel 2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET . NEW YORK 18, N. Y. . BRyant 9-4400

DIRECTOR PERCY OF PUBLIC PART

October 31, 1962

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In the Cuban interim perhaps you will get a chuckle out of the enclosed tabloid from Zurich.

I dredged up two words of my long-forgotten German and noted that the newspaper says President Kennedy's handling of the Mississippi mess was "sehr gut".

The large photograph is the result of the jumping around of an available light photographer who finally shot a toothy mouthful from below a coffee table.

BBC-TV in London, the French radio and Italian television were all keen for comment on Mississippi, Meredith and what the Kennedys would do.

Congratulations and thanks on what tas done.

Singerely

Rby Wilkins

Executive Secretary

RW/eb Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE R
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE R
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CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

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COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, INC.

IRGENT

117 LIBERTY STREET . NEW YORK 6. N. Y. TELEPHONE WORTH 4-2740

Hovember 13, 1962

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CTAL TO: The Taconic Foundation, Inc.

The opportunity presented by the following situation does not often arise:

Supreme Court decisions on classroom prayer and other matters have created a tremendous upsurge in interest in study meterial on the Constitution on the part of universities, colleges and schools throughout the country.

With the new school year barely a few months old, this Committee has already received requests from schools, where budgets do not provide for purchase, for almost a quarter-of-a-million free copies of "The Constitution of the United States," by Thomas James Morton, the best book ever written for student clause-by-clause study of the subject.

and requests continue to pour in daily for thousands of copies from schools across the nation.

This is an extraordinary opportunity, one which may never occur again.

For years this Committee has labored hard to introduce the study of the Constitution in universities, colleges and schools. To date, this Committee has distributed almost a million copies of the Borton book.

Bow, if books are made available, up to five hundred thousand more junior citizens, during this current school year, may be given the chance to study the Constitution, with the sanction of their alms mater, at a period when life-long impressions are made.

Thus, more may be accomplished in this one school year then in the past ten years combined.

As you know, our young people, upon whom our whole future depends, have been coming out of the schools and colleges with little er no knowledge of the fundamentals of our form of government, to become 'sitting ducks' for subversive elements striving to induce then to alter our pay of life.

It is unbelievable how few educational institutions inide any appropriation for purchase and classroom use of any book s which to bese adequate instruction on the basic principles upon lek our republic is founded.

ADVISORY BOARD

BOSERT & ALLEM DE GLEASON L ASCHEE Sen Diego, Colif MON E B BURES Washington D. C 610161 CEAMS icago, li DE WILLIAM C. DEMNIS MES H DOORLY AOMET & DEMSER EDWARD & BASTMAN. Maca, M. Y LAMAR FLEMING, J. Housen, Toron SUMMER GERARD Now York, N. Y. M GIPSON Coldwoll, Idoho WALTER HARNISCHFORM & HEINSOHN Engrilla, Tons S. Elminist. New York, N. Y. WILLIAM MACFERRAN, & COL O R McGUIRE Washington, B. C. CANTON O DONNELL ALFERT PENN POLO H SEXAUMA HARRY WOODRING

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CLEARY, GOTTLIEB. STEEN & HAMILTON SZ WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5

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ROBERT C. BARNARD ------

----41. AVENUE DE FRIEDLA ----

8. AVENUE DES ARTS ----

BICHARD - MOORE ----

August 9, 1961

Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. 117 Liberty Street New York 6, New York

Dear Sirs:

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E - -- C.C. C. C. C.

JAMES 0 JO-+30+ -

You have requested our opinion, on the basis of the facts stated below, as to whether a Foundation, which itself is exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, would jeopardize its exempt status if it purchased from the Committee fiber covered copies of a book by Thomas James Norton entitled "The Constitution of the United States" at the regular price of \$1 per volume for free distribution to educational institutions.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Committee") is a District of Columbia corporation. This corporation is exempt from Federal income tax as a civic league under Section 501 (c)(4), Internal Revenue Code 1954. It is not operated for profit. However, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled that contributions to the Committee are not deductible as contributions by individuals and corporations for Federal income tax purposes, since the Committee does not qualify under Section 501 (c)(3).

One important function of the Committee is the free distribution and the sale of the book referred to above. This book is in the nature of a textbook explaining the Constitution of the United States and is used as a textbook by many schools, colleges and other organizations. The Committee gets many requests for donations of the book from educational institutions, with which it cannot comply because of lack of funds. The book merely sets forth and discusses the provisions and meaning of the various provisions of the Constitution of the United States as it now reads and has no political or propaganda aspects.

In our opinion a Foundation, or other organization, exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501 (c)(3), would not jeopardize its exempt status if it purchased these books from the Committee for the purpose of making gifts thereof to educational institutions which would themselves qualify as proper donces of gifts by such Foundation.

Our reasoning is as follows:

The exempt Foundation must, of course, be operated exclusively for its tax

exempt purposes with no substantial other activities and probably could not properly make substantial gifts to the Committee. See Reg. Sec. 1. 501 (c)(1).

The Foundation can properly use an agent to distribute its contributions in cash or property to charitable organizations. Rev. Rul. 55-1, 1955-1 C.B. 26. The Foundation must in fact act through some particular individuals as officers, trustees, employees or agents.

Such an exempt Foundation can and necessarily must deal with non-tax exempt and immercial enterprises in many cases to carry out its charitable or educational actifities. This is particularly true if the objective is to distribute educational materials to schools and colleges. In such case the Foundation can properly pay someone for producing, printing and distributing such educational materials so long as the funds of the Foundation are not being used in substance to subsidize the operations of the commercial or non-exempt enterprises with which it deals. Scientific and Research Foundation, Inc. v_United States, 60-1 U.S.T.C. IP 9252, (P.C. III. 1960).

Hence, it seems entirely clear that a tax-exempt Foundation, one of the proper functions of which is the preparation and dissemination of educational materials to schools and colleges, can purchase from the Committee at a reasonable price, copies of the book in question and distribute such book to colleges and other excitional institutions selected by it without jeopardizing its non-exemption from the Federal income tax.

The remaining question is whether the Foundation, instead of itself taking delivery of and distributing the books purchased by it to educational institutions, can direct the Committee to distribute the same books to educational institutions specified or approved by the Foundation; so that distribution and mailing is done by the Committee, which is better equipped to do this work than most Foundations. We see no reason why the distribution of the books may not properly be left to the Committee. The Foundation is still itself making contributions to appropriate donees in furtherance of its proper objectives of the books purchased by it. Nor do we see any reason why the Committee cannot make recommendations to the Foundations as to the educational institutions to receive the books.

We understand that the price of \$1 per volume which the Committee will charge the Foundations for these books is a reasonable price and is the same as the price at which the Committee sells to others.

Under these circumstances, there would seem to be no basis for any claim that the Foundation was in any way subsidizing the other activities of the Committee. The situation would be exactly the same as if the Foundation had purchased the books on the same basis from a commercial enterprise. The essence of the transaction is the Foundation is purchasing these books for distribution on its own behalf to educational institutions, an entirely proper function for such Foundation. The fact that the Committee does the mailing of the books to educational institutions selected or approved by the Foundation does not change the nature of the transaction.

On the same basis of reasoning, an individual or corporate taxpayer who wished to make a gift of copies of this book to an educational institution could do so by purchasing the books from the Committee and having them mailed by the Committee to educational institutions designated by the individual or corporation. In claiming the deduction as a contribution to charity, within the percentage of income limit set by the statute, the individual or corporation would, of course, list the educational institution as the dones.

Yours very truly,

CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

SIXTY EAST 42- STHERT

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY MILL S- BOSO

ARRA CODE 212

GROVER W. ENSLEY

EXECUTAR AICE MERIBERA

Movember 21, 1962

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy Attorney General Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

Dear Attorney General:

You might be interested in seeing the enclosed copy of a statement issued today by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks with respect to the President's Executive Order prohibiting discrimination in Federally aided housing.

Sincerely yours,

Grover W. Ensley
Executive Vice President

Réela

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

INCORPOR

60 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

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By E haveman
E. PH BEST
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October 19, 1962

Dear Mission Members:

Bere are the collected reports of your labors in Mississippi. Our very great concern that the work and insights of the Mission be promptly fed back into the AFSC and become a part of the understandings of its committee membership and staff has led us to duplicate your confidential, detailed and unedited reports in 33 copies and distribute them as noted on the first page of the attached material.

We have noted that the word "confidential" is to be interpreted strictly.

The group to consider most immediately the question of follow-up on the Mission will be the Community Relations Division Executive Committee from which the impetus for the Mission came. We will meet on Tuesday, October 23. We will be fortunate enough to have with us, in addition to our member Frank Loescher, two other Mission members -- Polly Cuthbertson and Lewis Hoskins.

The Youth Services Division Executive Committee has a lively concern in the area of university follow-up and will consider that question later the same evening. The South Central Regional Office Executive Committee will be able to consider the question of Hississippi at their meeting on Movember 3.

The Board of Directors will want to hear of the Hission and discuss any follow-up work we might have to propose at that point at its November 9-10 meeting. We are asked to produce in writing a full, interpretative, but less confidential, report drawn from your detailed ones prior to that meeting. This would be available to AFSC staff and committees everywhere if wanted.

Cordially.

B.w.M.

Barbara V. Moffett Secretary Community Relations Division

Bell: bs Enclosures

CARBON TO ALL THOSE RECEIVING THE MISSION REPORTS

Rode

Sevember 16, 1962

Senator Lister Hill Senate Office Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

Those of us who still vote under the rooster are happy and relieved at your victory. It should have been larger. We are concerned about the Democratic Party in Alabama, and particularly in Jefferson County.

I, for one, believe that we must cut our tenuous ties with reaction and "Alabama"
Democrats; we have get to take our stand as national Democrats. We must be counted in support of our mational Democratic leadership and administration; we must defend our Federal judiciary as an institution; we must advocate a liberal program, with a broad popular base and designed for the twentieth century.

Your new assured continuing status will be of immeasurable aid in rebuilding state and county Democratic leadership along these lines.

The time is now.

-Assuring you of our steadfast support and

Reel 2

Senator Lister Hill Hevember 16, 1962 Page two

with every good wish, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Jerome A. Cooper

JAC: JÞ

- Reels

U. S. Department of Justice Attorney General's Office Assistant Attorney General Mr. Burke Marshall Rela Homorable John D. Holland Mayor of City of Vicksburge Vicksburg, Mississippi

Dear Mayor Holland:

The attorney General has asked we to reply to your letter to him of October 2, 1962. Since I have already had the placement of meeting you in person here in Washington, I am glad to have the opportunity to communicate with you again.

Here is the pertinent part of what the Attorney General said on October 1, 1962, in response to a question by Mr. Brinkley:

months ago. It was a private lawsuit between Mr. Meredith and the State of Mississippi, it went through the lower courts, went through the Circuit Court, was ultimately considered by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, the lower courts, all held that Mr. Meredith should be entered in the University of Mississippi and that should take place about ten days ago."

I believe it is apparent that what the Attorney General meant was that after this case had been considered by the District Court as well as appellate courts and the issues were ultimately resolved, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, as well as the District Court, ordered that James Meredith should be admitted to the University of Mississippi and that this event should have taken place "about ten days ago."

The opinions of the courts relative to the Meredith case are a matter of public record and there is no need for me to go into detail concerning what the courts ordered since their opinions are realily available to you.

The Supreme Court of the United States, since the early case of Marbury v. Madison (1803), has been the court of last resort when the legal issue involved called for an interpretation of the United States. In 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States, in effect, held state enforced segregation violative of the Constitution. This was a unanimous decision. The overwhelming majority of legal scholars do not question the validity of this decision.

this is the law of the land.

Adjustments will have to be made to comply with this decision. But, this is not new or novel under our system of law nor is it new or novel in our developing denocratic society. (The Supreme Court caused some consternation when it declared unconstitutional the MRA during the depression days and also when it declared unconstitutional the income tax statute enacted prior to the 16th Amendment.)

As a lawyer, it has been my experience, in both private practice as well as Government service, to find myself questioning the opinions of judges in certain cases. This is only natural. At times, I have strongly differed with various courts, but I have never counseled the willful violation of lawful court orders no matter how much I might have disagreed with those orders.

It seems to me that now is the time when we need more than ever before, to inculcate in our citizens, young and old, Negro and white, north and south, a respect for law and order. This is what the Attorney General is trying to do when he makes it clear that he intends to live up to his oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution. As you know from personal experience, he has always tried to effect voluntary compliance with the law by an appeal to reason and understanding; however, he has made it equally clear that the obligations of his office require him to affirmatively enforce the law in those relatively few instances where an appeal to reason is ignored and the law is openly flouted.

I hope I shall have the opportunity of again seeing and talking to you the next time you come to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Reels

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TO: U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

FR M: alignma Council on Junean Relations alignet 31, 1962

BIRKI WHAN

The delective Supers Campaign organized by students at Allos Sollings last spring was for two or three weeks about 95% effective. During the sames there have been large numbers of Megrous skopping in the downtown area though enough Megrous are refusing to shop downtown to concern the merchants. Students at allos College have in the last two weeks sent a letter to many businessmen stating that they believe the area of disor mination can be negotiated and that they have been maiting for one or more merchants to contact them. The letter indicates that they will be interested in making the Celective Supers Campaign effective this fall. One Negro said that they would probably muit until the Christmas shopping season begins.

The Bouthern Christian Leadership Conference is planning its contail motional convention for Simingham at the cultof September and probably on September 25th, nore are infloations that the conference will be the beginning of Semenserations in Birmingham. It appears that BOMS will consentrate on Alabama beginning this fall with an establishment of a State Headquarte s in Sirvingham and will be operating in some ten or twelve cities in Alabama.

Birming and Divisions for Progress is a newly organized described on change the form of parents of Birmingham. They hope to get rid of Du non "bull" Connor. Last Tuesday they get more than double the requested number of signatures on petitions calling for an election in November at which time the citizens of Birmingham would note to decide whether to keep the present form of government or to have a sycr-Council or a City Familier form of government.

Three Birmingham policement were arraigned on August 27th after being indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on Sivil Rights violations. It is to be hoped that justice will prevail. Two officers were charged with assaulting two Regress in the same incident and a third officer is charged with attacking a white man while investigating an automobile wrock. Perhaps there will be some long sought release from police brutality in Firstnehman and other parts of the South. All citizens of our country are deeply in obted to all we have labored 'iligently the indict these policemens.

Two weeks ago I arrived at a laundry in Simingham.shortly after three police officers beat up a Segro in the class. The foreman had ealled the police when one of his apployees refused to leave the plant because he was drank. The foreman tell as that he was sure that one of the police officers would have shot and killed the Segro while he was lying down if one of the employees had not thrown herself over him. A police officer teld him that he was arresting him for interfering with an efficer when he begged the police officer not to shoot the Segro. The charges were quickly dropped against the white foreman.

WORLPAY ITTE

An uncontinued report indicates that a Negro child will be enrolled in a public school in Euntsville. His parents live on the Army Installation of Redstone Arsenal. It has been stated that there will be at least two other public schools descretated in Alabama this month under similar circumstances.

The 25

822 PERDIDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA . JACKSON 2-732

August 30, 1962

Governor Jimmie H. Davis The Governor's Mansion Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Governor Davis:

COPY

A few nights ago, the Rev. John Henry Scott, his wife and daughter, narrowly escaped death when a shotgun blast, fired at close range, hit their automobile. The family was returning home from a prayer meeting near Lake Providence.

This attempted murder in East Carroll Parish is at least the sixth violent incident in Northern Louisiana in the last ten months.

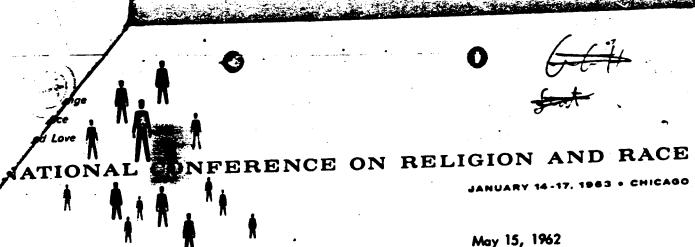
All of these crimes, which include the bombing of homes, churches and public buildings, and a kidnaping and beating, remain unsolved and those responsible have not been punished.

All of the victims in these incidents were Negro leaders seeking their constitutional rights, or white sympathizers, which raises the question: Can citizens in Louisiana assert a minority opinion without placing their lives and property in jeopardy?

We urge you to use all of the powers of your office to fix responsibility for these acts of violence and to see that those responsibile are brought before the courts of justice.

Respectfully yours,

mes A. Dombrowski Executive Director



....

On behalf of the organizations we represent, we invite you to participate with us in a National Conference on Religion and Race to commemorate the centennial of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Conference is to take place in Chicago from January 14 - 17, 1963. We would like very much to have your own organization, as one of a number of religious and religiously identified organizations, participate in the planning and conduct of this effort.

We believe that the consciences of many Americans are increasingly concerned with racial injustice and artificial barriers between men. It is apparent that the American people are troubled by the great harm that has been done our foreign relations by our patterns of racial segregation. However, the primary urgency in solving these problems derives from harm done our people and our sense of religious values and the moral commitment of our churches and synagogues.

This National Conference on Religion and Race will freshly demonstrate the relevance of religious values to the moral issues bound up in American racial discrimination and racism. We hope that our common participation in this meeting will help us find new ways to reach the hearts and consciences of our fellow Americans, to root out the pride and false values which raise barriers between brothers of different races. We hope too that the cooperation among religious organizations which will be shown through this meeting will point to new ways that religious groups in America can work for the common good of our society.

The enclosed memorandum presents in more detail what seem to us compelling reasons for cooperation between religious groups to secure interracial justice and the kind of integration demanded by our common religious and ethical traditions.

CONVENERS

Expertment of Resid and Cultural Relations Majoral Council of Churchs

Social Action Commission Synagogue Council of Americ

Social Action Department Matienal Catholic Welfers Conference

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Our invitable carries with it a desire to have your organization share in the planning the meeting. We hope that when you communicate your wish to join with us in this meeting, you can appoint a representative of your organization to attend the first meeting of the Conference planning committee in New York on May 28 and 29, 1962. If you are not sure about your cooperation in this meeting by that date, we hope you will nevertheless appoint someone to the planning committee on an ad-hoc basis.

Because the time before the January Conference is short, we are appointing an ad-hoc steering committee which will have some preliminary proposals for the May planning committee meeting. Work is already underway for the arrangements necessary to hold the Conference in Chicago.

You will also want to know that we think the Conference will have to be somewhat limited in attendance and, therefore, the participation of individuals will be invitational on the basis of selection by the participating organizations. The meeting is to be financed by registration fees and voluntary contributions and grants. Other than the participation of your representatives in the planning sessions and in the Conference itself, it will not involve a commitment of finances from your organization.

We think that the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation is a fitting time for the religious groups of America to demonstrate their moral commitment to principles of justice and love in a dramatic and fresh way. We hope that your own organization will be able to join with the three initial conveners in this National Conference on Religion and Race.

Very sincerely yours,

herin kuller

Mr. Irwin Miller, President
National Council of Churches

(for the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations)

Wost Reverend William E. Coysins

Archbishop of Milwaukee

Chairman, Social Action Department

National Catholic Welfare Conference

kabbi Julius Mark, President Synagogue Council of America

(for the Social Action Commission)

Enclosures

Reela